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**THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY**  
(DERBYSHIRE)



**Annual Reports**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**PHILIP WEYMAN**

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

and of the

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**GILBERT AINSWORTH,**

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1957**



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# THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY

(Derbyshire)

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## ANNUAL REPORT, 1957

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**Chairman of the Council:** Councillor E. H. Foulkes, J.P.

**Vice-Chairman:** Councillor G. A. Beresford.

**Public Health Committee:**

Chairman: Councillor J. D. Mason.

Members: All Members of the Council.

**Public Health Officers:**

Medical Officer of Health:

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.,  
D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops  
Act Inspector (also Inspector under  
Petroleum Regulation Acts, Officer  
responsible for Refuse Collection and  
Disposal Service):

GILBERT AINSWORTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

KEITH WINT, M.A.P.H.I., from 7th January, 1957.

**Staff:**

Clerks:

MRS. C. OTTOWELL, to 23rd June, 1957.

MR. M. WOOLLACOTT, from 29th July, 1957.

MISS E. MUSGRAVE.

## RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1957.

This report coincides with my first full year as your Medical Officer of Health.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council, its Officers and the many members of the Public for their interest and assistance.

The family doctors have been most helpful and I feel that their comments on many matters have been of much use to me.

Members of the Press have been most co-operative and kind in helping to spread information about Health matters.

Your Health Committee has shown keen interest in Health matters brought to its attention both by myself and the Chief Health Inspector. This makes for a most friendly and progressive atmosphere.

There is much work to be done in both housing and sanitary matters. I have included some comment on the general aspects of housing in my report.

Of particular interest are the comments of Dr. Keatinge on the subject of smoking and the increased susceptibility to lung affections. One reason for its inclusion was to draw attention to the fact that work is done which very few people know about, and by a doctor employed by a private firm.

Comment on various matters follows in the body of the report.

I have to thank the individual members of my department for their help. In particular Mr. Ainsworth, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his advice and comment on many matters, and Mr. Potts, my Senior Clerk, for his great care and help in compiling this report and my monthly reports.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS

The statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

The help of the family doctors in rapid notification of infectious diseases, particularly in cases of food poisoning and poliomyelitis, is most important. It is a great pleasure to have to record thanks to my colleagues for their pleasant co-operation in dealing with cases throughout the year.

Assistance also came from head teachers, health visitors and your staff of health inspectors.

Last, but not least, is the help of the family concerned. In the event of a case of poliomyelitis much worry and alarm may be caused. Time is spent on explanation, and if necessary further visits are made.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding Districts or Towns.

## POPULATION

The mid-1957 population was estimated by the Registrar General at 18,040. This shows an increase of 10, following a decrease last year.

The population trend for the years 1947-1957 is shown in Table 4.

## BIRTHS

The 268 Live Births registered give a Birth rate per thousand of the population for 1957 of 14.86, which can be compared with the England and Wales rate for the same period of 16.1.

The Birth rates since 1947 are set out in Table 4.



## **INFANT MORTALITY**

9 children died under the age of 1 year, 6 of these being less than 4 weeks old. This represents a mortality rate per thousand live births of 33.58. (See Table 4). This rate is an increase of 6.46 over last year and is quite appreciably higher than the England and Wales figure.

The cause of death in the majority of cases was either prematurity or congenital malformation.

## **STILLBIRTHS**

The number of stillbirths has fallen by half from last year's figure. The 4 which occurred give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 14.71.

Table 2 shows the incidence since 1947.

Some babies die just before or during birth and some during the first week of life. These deaths are now grouped under the heading Perinatal Mortality. This grouping gives a more accurate picture of events happening around the time of birth. Investigations on a large scale are in progress into this group of deaths.

## **DEATHS**

199 deaths were registered, giving a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11.03. This figure can be adjusted to take into account sex and age distribution and then used for comparison with other areas and the England and Wales figure by applying the comparability factor.

In 1957 the factor of 1.15 gives a rate of 12.68 compared with 11.5 for the country as a whole.

Table 4 gives details of the crude death rates in Ripley since 1947 and shows a slight increase over last year.

## **DEATHS FROM INDIVIDUAL DISEASES**

The grouping of the 199 deaths into individual causes is given in Table 5.



## **DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**

The combined group of diseases of the heart and circulatory system, namely, Nos. 17-21 inclusive in Table 5, accounted for the largest number of deaths, 116. These were 64 men and 52 women. This is nearly 60% of the total deaths recorded.

29 of these deaths were attributed to vascular lesions of the nervous system, 36 to coronary disease and 34 to other diseases of the heart. 17 deaths from various diseases of the circulatory system complete the total of 116 in this group.

Many of the deaths from coronary disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system and other circulatory diseases occurred after the age of 55. Most after 60 years of age. An occasional death from these causes occurred between the ages of 40 and 50.

The deaths from coronary disease give rise to some concern. It is good to note that much work is being done in an effort to find the basic cause of this and other circulatory disease.

## **CANCER GROUP**

After diseases of the heart and circulatory system, the next largest group is the cancer group. These are 30 in number, consisting of 18 men and 12 women. The summary of statistics shows that death rates from all forms of cancer are lower than the national rates.

Statistically it has been shown that cigarette smoking and the incidence of cancer of the lung are related. Propaganda has been disseminated during the course of the year on the subject. Many give up smoking for a while and then start again.

Apart from cancer the effects of heavy smoking are not stressed enough. Some of these effects are only too obvious. Heavy smoking can cause chronic catarrh and a most unpleasant early morning cough. It can retard recovery from bronchitis. If the patient is unlucky enough to have tuberculosis, it makes the time required for recovery much longer.

Advice on smoking, therefore, seems to come under the heading of general care of the individual, along with personal hygiene and other things.

I was most interested to meet Dr. G. Keatinge, an Industrial Medical Officer, soon after taking up this post. His description of the service he runs, and the provision made for it by the Butterley Company, made such a vivid impression on me and showed clearly the benefits of an industrial medical service that I asked him to provide a paragraph for this report.

I am indebted to Dr. Keatinge for the following report:—

“Medical supervision of the worker at his place of work is, of course, now an accepted part of the function of Management in any progressive industrial organisation, although its scope varies much in extent. At Butterley the view has always been taken that a comprehensive placement medical examination of the new starter is essential and that if it is to be of value it must include routine X-ray of the chest. By means of a careful investigation of the state of health of candidates for employment, placement in jobs which are within their powers can be made to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of both employer and employee. Moreover, if defects are noted people can be advised about the steps which can be taken for their correction, and this is, of course, of particular importance in the case of the young, in whom development is still taking place and whose defects are, on the whole, more easily remedied than in the older age groups. Special attention is given to the adolescents and every effort is made to encourage them in healthy habits of living. For years now they have all been warned of the ill-effects which are the result of smoking, particularly, as Dr. Weyman has said, the development of chronic catarrh and increased liability to lung affections of every kind. This warning has been repeated every 3 months when all young persons undergo a check. How much good does it do? The figures must speak for themselves. In the last 5 years tobacco consumption in this country has steadily risen, but in the same period of time, of the 111 boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 20 working at Butterley itself, more than half remain non-smokers. Only cigarettes are smoked by the minority, who have become addicts, but even amongst them few smoke more than an average of 10 cigarettes daily. However, it is often said that smoking has become a common practice amongst women, but this is not our experience, for out of the 31 girls under consideration only 4 smoke at all and none of them consume more than an average of six cigarettes a day. Are these results just the results of chance? We do



not know, but we prefer to think they are due to our propaganda, and if we are right it shows what can be done if only a vigorous campaign is undertaken. Of course the older people are looked after too, and amongst other things a routine annual X-ray of chest is made a condition of employment to newcomers. Within the last 12 months, amongst established employees, we have picked up no less than 4 cases of active tuberculosis of the lung, all of whom have undergone successful treatment. The discovery of such cases is of much importance, for by doing so the risk of infection to others is removed and it is thus to be looked upon as a major contribution to the health of the community."

## **INFLUENZA**

Influenza accounted for 2 deaths, both in elderly people. They occurred in the latter part of the year during the Influenza outbreak.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

One woman was registered as dying from respiratory tuberculosis. This gives death rates per thousand of the population from all forms of tuberculosis, as last year, lower than the rates for the country as a whole.

## **ACCIDENTAL DEATHS**

4 accidental deaths were recorded. Two persons died following accidents in the home. One other death was by electrocution (boy climbing pylon) and the remaining one from a road accident.

Much national and local comment has been made on the subject of accidents in the home. It is felt that a long term combined effort by local authority staffs and the many purveyors of publicity on a national level would produce marked results over a period of 10-15 years.

## **SUICIDE**

2 men and 1 woman committed suicide. All these by poisoning. Two from coal gas poisoning and 1 from nicotine poisoning.



## **NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

253 cases of infectious disease were notified. The only marked increase in incidence over last year occurred in scarlet fever. 76 cases were notified, which, as can be seen from Table 10, is the highest number recorded for some years (see comment below under scarlet fever).

The expected measles outbreak, which caused hundreds of cases to be notified in surrounding areas, did not materialise in Ripley. At the time of writing this appears to be occurring 6-9 months after the outbreak in some neighbouring areas.

Cases of infectious disease notified were as follows: Pneumonia 78, Scarlet Fever 76, Measles 65, Erysipelas 11, Whooping Cough 8, Tuberculosis 7, Food Poisoning 6 and Poliomyelitis 2.

### **PNEUMONIA**

The 78 cases of pneumonia have been divided into two sections for the purpose of this report, to illustrate the incidence of influenzal pneumonia during the influenza outbreak in the latter part of the year. Seven such cases occurred, all being notified in the three months September to November. Table 8 shows the age groups affected.

The remaining 71 notifications of pneumonia were spread over the year with the highest incidence occurring in March and October. Thirty of these cases were in persons over 45 years of age and 26 in children of school age or under.

### **SCARLET FEVER**

76 cases occurred in children up to the age of 15 years, 57 being notified in the first 5 years of school life. Notifications were spread over the year with the peak during the spring and early summer.

This disease remains mild, and apart from a minor upset of one or two days, usually clears up with little trouble. The streptococcal infection produces sore throats in many people and a sore throat with a rash in others. These latter are then called scarlet fever. Removal to hospital is a rare event nowadays.

## **MEASLES**

The 65 measles notifications received for Ripley is relatively low compared with the incidence of the disease in some other areas. All occurred in children of school age and under and were notified mainly in the period May to August.

## **FOOD POISONING**

5 of the 6 cases of food poisoning notified were part of an outbreak which had originated in Yorkshire. This had developed following a wedding reception and was investigated by the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned.

Laboratory investigation revealed the presence of *Salmonella Typhi-murium* organisms, and it is thought that trifle eaten at the meal was responsible.

These were the only cases notified.

It is not unusual to hear a person comment that he'd "been to the lavatory rather a lot lately" and "perhaps it was due to something that he'd eaten." Most of these cases clear up of their own accord and a doctor is rarely called in. No investigation of possible causes can be made, unless the family doctor is called in or the Health Department informed.

An individual complained that a friend of his, whilst on the way to a football match, had to visit a lavatory 8 times. He then decided to go home. It is difficult to think of anything more inconvenient. Needless to say, this information was passed on after the person had recovered, and no action was possible or would have been any use.

These outbreaks should not occur, and reporting of cases may lead to preventing the same set of conditions recurring and as a result prevent severe illness or death in other people, particularly in very young children.

## **POLIOMYELITIS**

The first of the 2 cases of poliomyelitis occurred in July. A man of 25, soon after becoming ill, died in hospital. A check was made of all close contacts of the case, they were advised and kept under observation.

The second, a non-paralytic case, was notified in a boy of 5½ in August. Of the 3 other children in the family, 2 of school age, were excluded from school for the usual 3 weeks period.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

7 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were confirmed in 1957, 4 occurred in the 24 to 45 age group. The remaining cases being in children of school age.

Tables 6 and 7 give details of sex and age distribution and incidence of the disease since 1947.

Notifications were received from General Practitioners, Chest Physicians and Hospitals. The information is confidential. Where necessary, visits are paid by the Medical Officer, Health Inspector or Health Visitor to check on contacts and home conditions.

Many of the cases notified nowadays are early cases and respond to treatment rapidly.

When cases occur in school children the County Medical Officer is consulted. It is usual to check the child's contacts in school as well as at home. I should like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of the County Medical Officer and his staff, the head teachers and their staffs, the chest physicians and the clinic staffs. Most of the work is done by the County Health Department staff. It is essential that all those concerned work closely together in order that any spread of the disease may be prevented. I am glad to report this satisfactory situation.

## **MASS RADIOGRAPHY**

The Nottingham No. 2 Area Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in Ripley between the 19th November and the 3rd December, 1957. The Director of the Unit reports:—



Total number of persons X-rayed:—

1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	1788	(Children 436) (Adults 1352)
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	1668	
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	1953	

Only one person was discovered in 1957 who might have Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This person is under observation and the disease has not proved to be active so far.

Three possible cases of pneumoconiosis were discovered and these have been referred for further investigation.

Similar results were obtained in 1955.

The result of this visit must be considered satisfactory in view of the very low incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered.

In addition to this service it should be remembered that the general practitioners can arrange for any necessary X-ray examination at the local hospital throughout the year. One local firm has its own X-ray facilities.

## INFLUENZA OUTBREAK, 1957

The autumn of the year brought an outbreak of Influenza. This spread very rapidly. In my area the first cases were reported amongst miners. Soon works staffs, school children and other communities of people working together were affected. To some it was a mild disease, to others serious and was instrumental in causing the deaths of 2 people in Ripley.

As a result of investigation of lung infections which did not clear up satisfactorily, some cases of tuberculosis and cancer of the lung were found on X-ray.

Some people returned to work too soon and some children were sent back to school too soon with resultant further ill-health.

A number of people caught influenza through the carelessness and thoughtlessness of others. Most adults and children can tell the questioner from whom they caught their influenza or cold. Care on the part of the infected person in isolating himself at first suspicion would prevent untold misery, chronic ill-health and loss of earnings of other people. Keeping some distance from other people, avoiding closed, confined or congested places is a great help. At such times when respiratory disease is on the increase, ventilation should be increased as much as possible, but avoiding draughts. Heating should be kept at a reasonable level.

# CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

### DIPHTHERIA

Sir John Charles, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, in a message addressed to Medical Officers of Health and others working in the field of child welfare, has said:—

“ You will be glad to know that since 1940 some 12½ million children have been immunised against diphtheria, and that the incidence of this disease has fallen from a yearly average of 58,000 cases and 2,800 deaths (1930—39) to 51 cases and 8 deaths in 1956. This news will be particularly gratifying to Medical Officers of Health and their staffs and to family doctors, on whom much of the burden of inducing parents to have their children immunised has fallen, and will continue to fall, and I should like to congratulate them.

“ But we cannot abate our efforts. The great success of the immunisation campaign contains the seeds of its own failure unless measures are taken to impress on parents who rarely see or hear of diphtheria these days that the immunisation of their infants is still a necessary measure of protection.

“ In 1956 44% of babies under one year were immunised; though this was a considerable improvement on the figure of 36% for the two previous years, and a most creditable one compared with the 1951 figure of 28%, we cannot possibly rest content with it.”

Sir John Charles recognises that the preoccupation of parents (and the public health authorities and family doctors) with vaccination against poliomyelitis and whooping cough is understandable, but despite that he is confident that our local influence, backed up by publicity material, will bring home to parents their responsibility for having their babies immunised against diphtheria before their first birthday.

The following table shows the effect of the immunisation campaign to present date:—

England and Wales					Ripley			
Year	Notifications			Deaths	Notifications			Deaths
1945	.....	18596	.....	722	.....	3	.....	—
1946	.....	11986	.....	472	.....	2	.....	—
1947	.....	5609	.....	244	.....	6	.....	—
1948	.....	3575	.....	156	.....	1	.....	—
1949	.....	1890	.....	84	.....	—	.....	—
1950	.....	962	.....	49	.....	—	.....	—
1951	.....	664	.....	33	.....	—	.....	—
1952	.....	376	.....	32	.....	—	.....	—
1953	.....	266	.....	23	.....	—	.....	—
1954	.....	173	.....	9	.....	—	.....	—
1955	.....	155	.....	13	.....	—	.....	—
1956	.....	51	.....	8	.....	—	.....	—
1957	.....	40	.....	6*	.....	—	.....	—

\* Provisional.

This is one of the successes of modern medicine, and I think that each one of us should support the campaign in any way possible. Only by keeping a high rate of immunisation is it possible to keep diphtheria under control.

I am indebted to Dr. Morgan, County Medical Officer, Derbyshire, for informing me that 232 children up to the age of 14 years received their injections for primary diphtheria immunisation during 1957 in Ripley Urban District.



## **POLIOMYELITIS**

The scheme for immunisation against poliomyelitis is organised and carried out by the County Health Department staff and the family doctors. In spite of the many difficulties which have had to be surmounted, immunisation is proceeding rapidly.

There are still families who should think the matter over very seriously. Many of them are the people who were dubious about poliomyelitis immunisation when the scheme started. Now that it has proceeded satisfactorily is it not time to review their original decision "not to take part for the present"?

The main task is to get enough people immunised to prevent the spread of the disease. The results of the diphtheria campaign are given in this report as an example of what it is hoped will happen when enough persons have been immunised against poliomyelitis.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination has been commenced in the County area and is carried out by the County Health Department Staff.

## **WHOOPING COUGH**

Immunisation against this disease is carried out by family doctors. It is well worth while having it done. This disease can be very serious in young children. It is not unusual for chest trouble to be dated, by the parents, from the occurrence of whooping cough. Complications may occur and may take a long time to clear up.

## HOUSING

More and more modern houses are built in all parts of this country. As a result the disparity between the old and new becomes more and more obvious not only to members of the Council and your staff but to the people themselves.

The health and well-being of a family in a new house with properly designed kitchen, convenient lavatories and bathroom, adequate lighting and warmth is very different from that of a family living in the old cramped, damp, dark houses. Many people have grown up in such old houses, but many have died in them or have been ill in them.

The difficulties of doctors in examining and treating their patients in dark, damp houses is great. The work of home nurses, midwives, home helps and others is made heavier and more difficult. Outside lavatories are unsatisfactory, especially for old people or ill people.

Adequate housing and satisfactory sanitation are the basic necessities of modern living.

The Chief Health Inspector and his staff spend much time on this work, and the care and trouble taken is evident in the full and detailed reports that are brought to your Committees.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres ... ..	5,411
Population (Estimated) ... ..	18,040
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	5,894
Rateable Value ... ..	£154,397
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£605.10.9d.
Population per Acre ... ..	3.33

### 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

#### BIRTHS

Live Births registered ... ..	268
Still Births registered ... ..	4
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	14.86
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor—1.00) ... ..	14.86
Birth Rate, England and Wales ... ..	16.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) ... ..	14.71
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales ...	22.4

#### DEATHS

Deaths registered ... ..	199
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	11.03
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor—1.15) ... ..	12.68
Death Rate, England and Wales ... ..	11.5
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion) ... ..	—
Maternal Mortality Rate ... ..	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales ...	0.47
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) ... ..	9
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births ...	33.58
Infant Mortality, England and Wales ...	23.0
Infant Deaths (Legitimate) under 1 year of age) ... ..	8
Infant Deaths (Illegitimate) under 1 year of age ... ..	1
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) ...	6
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	22.39
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales ...	16.5

#### DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM:—

Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	0.055
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales ... ..	0.095
Tuberculosis, other Forms ... ..	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales ... ..	0.012
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ... ..	0.055
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales ... ..	0.426
Cancer, other Forms ... ..	1.608
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.668



**TABLE 1****BIRTHS**

Births	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live     ...     ...     ...	127	129	256	4	8	12
Still     ...     ...     ...	3	1	4	—	—	—

**TABLE 2****STILLBIRTHS**

1947—1957

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1947	11	28.13
1948	7	22.95
1949	11	36.30
1950	8	24.32
1951	7	24.05
1952	9	34.3
1953	7	25.12
1954	6	23.62
1955	8	31.37
1956	8	26.40
1957	4	14.71

**TABLE 3**  
**INFANT DEATHS**

Infant Deaths	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year of age	5	3	8	—	1	1
Under 4 weeks of age	4	1	5	—	1	1

**TABLE 4**

RATES : COMPARATIVE TABLES 1947—1957

Year	Population (Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
1947	17,720	21.44	11.51	42.11
1948	17,980	16.57	10.29	50
1949	18,030	16.2	10.21	24
1950	18,370	16.1	9.8	24.6
1951	18,192	16.2	12.5	31.7
1952	17,990	15.0	11.5	42.0
1953	17,970	16.11	9.08	18.1
1954	18,050	13.74	12.02	40.32
1955	18,090	13.70	10.17	44.35
1956	18,030	16.36	10.54	27.12
1957	18,040	14.86	11.03	33.58

**TABLE 5**

**CAUSES OF DEATH**

	M.	F.	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	—	1	1
2.—Tuberculosis, Other ... ..	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	1	1
4.—Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infection ... ..	1	—	1
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	—	1
8.—Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	1	1	2
11.—Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	—	1
12.—Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	—	1	1
13.—Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	—	2	2
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	16	8	24
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	—	—	—
16.—Diabetes ... ..	—	2	2
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	14	29
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	24	12	36
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	4	4
20.—Other Heart Disease ... ..	14	16	30
21.—Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	11	6	17
22.—Influenza ... ..	1	1	2
23.—Pneumonia ... ..	2	1	3
24.—Bronchitis ... ..	1	—	1
25.—Other Disease of Respiratory System	3	—	3
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	1	—	1
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	—	1	1
29.—Hypertension of Prostate ... ..	—	—	—
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformation ... ..	3	1	4
32.—Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	12	13	25
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents ..... ..	1	—	1
34.—All other Accidents ... ..	1	2	3
35.—Suicides ... ..	2	1	3
36.—Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
All Causes ... ..	111	88	199



**TABLE 6**  
TUBERCULOSIS, 1957

Age Periods					New Cases				Deaths			
					Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year	...				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 —	...	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 —	...	...	...		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 —	...	...	...		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 —	...	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 —	...	...	...		2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 —	...	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total					5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—

**TABLE 7**  
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1947—1957

Year				Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1947	...	...		7	3	10	—	—	—	10
1948	...	...		7	5	12	2	2	4	16
1949	...	...		8	3	11	1	—	1	12
1950	...	...		6	3	9	2	1	3	12
1951	...	...		9	7	16	1	2	3	19
1952	...	...		5	7	12	—	1	1	13
1953	...	...		5	3	8	—	—	—	8
1954	...	...		3	4	7	2	1	3	10
1955	...	...		4	1	5	1	1	2	7
1956	...	...		5	1	6	—	—	—	6
1957	...	...		5	2	7	—	—	—	7

TABLE 8

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1957  
AGE GROUPS:

	Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1- 2-	2- 3-	3- 4-	4- 5-	5- 10-	10- 15-	15- 20-	20- 35-	35- 45-	45- 60 & over
Anthrax	... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	6
Food Poisoning	... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Measles	... ..	65	2	9	4	10	14	24	2	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	... ..	71	2	1	2	4	6	7	4	6	9	15	15
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	... ..	76	—	—	3	3	10	57	3	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	... ..	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1957  
SEASONAL INCIDENCE

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	11
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
Measles ... ..	1	—	3	1	10	14	10	20	5	—	1	—	65
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute ... ..	9	4	15	3	3	1	1	4	2	16	6	7	71
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	7
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	5	—	4	5	11	11	14	9	5	4	2	6	76
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	8



TABLE 10

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

1947—1957

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Para-typhoid	Pneumonia, Acute	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	Poliomylitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough
1947	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	356	1	—	—	17	—	1	—	13	—	30
1948	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	64	1	1	—	15	—	—	2	48	—	10
1949	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	320	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	57	—	66
1950	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	108	—	—	—	29	—	1	—	32	—	91
1951	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	203	—	—	1	42	—	—	2	21	—	67
1952	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	83	—	—	—	74	—	—	1	38	—	36
1953	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	540	—	—	—	55	—	—	1	21	—	89
1954	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	13	1	—	—	64	—	8	2	21	—	59
1955	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	354	1	—	—	56	—	3	—	5	—	55
1956	—	—	14	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	62	—	1	—	8	—	19
1957	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	65	—	—	—	71	7	2	—	76	—	8

# **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

## **HOSPITALS**

(a) General: For accident and medical cases where home nursing not available — The Ripley and District Hospital (controlled by Derby No. 2 Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board).

(b) Maternity: No maternity accommodation available in the area. Arrangements made by Medical Practitioners through the Derby No. 2 Hospital Management Committee. Four County Midwives are available in the district.

(c) Infectious Diseases: Arrangements are made at the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

## **AMBULANCE FACILITIES**

The County Ambulance Station at Ivy Grove, Ripley, deals with all requirements for Ripley and adjoining areas. Telephone No. Ripley 75.

Ambulance facilities are arranged by Medical Practitioners and Health Officers as and when required.

## **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES**

(a) Ante-Natal Clinic: At Ripley Hospital on the 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

(b) Infant Welfare Centres: (1) At the Church Hall, Moseley Street, Ripley, each Monday from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; (2) At the Bethel Chapel, Marehay, each Wednesday, from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; (3) At the Methodist Church, Ambergate, on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; (4) At the Church School, Parish Church, Heage, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(c) School Clinic: A Minor Ailment Clinic is held at the Ripley County Infants' School on the 3rd Thursday morning in the month. A School Medical Officer is in attendance.

(d) Chest Clinic: Cases of Tuberculosis from the area are put under medical supervision at the Chest Clinic, Grange Street, Alfreton. Open each Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Facilities for radiographic examination are available at the Chest Clinic, Green Lane, Derby.

(e) Venereal Diseases Clinic: At the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby, on the following days and hours:—

Males:

Monday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Saturday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Females:

Monday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 10.30 a.m. to 12

noon and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Children: Friday, 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

### **GENERAL NURSING IN THE HOME**

Service is administered by the Derbyshire County Council, being the local health authority for the National Health Service.

Home Nurses are available for service in the district.



# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1957

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure to submit my second Annual Report since resuming my duties in this Urban Area. The report covers the work carried out by the Department during 1957.

The year again followed the all too familiar post-war pattern of providing a further batch of new items of legislation, including:

Housing Act, 1957,

Rent Act, 1957.

Whilst the above Acts of Parliament were consolidation or amendments of previous legislation, they will require energetic administrative action to stand a reasonable chance of being successful.

The work of carrying out the official approved housing programme slowly got under way during the year; I do desire to emphasise that the programme can only be regarded as a starting point in dealing with this most important environmental health matter.

During the year the Public Cleansing Service has been the subject of gradual examination, a number of changes having taken place. Further action is contemplated; it is anticipated that the general efficiency of the department will be improved accordingly.

During the year certain changes in the personnel of the Department occurred; arising therefrom the smooth and efficient working of the office showed a marked improvement.

I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the cordial support I have received from Members of the Council and the kind assistance and co-operation from the officers of the Council. In addition, I wish to record my appreciation for the loyal support I have received from members of my staff.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. AINSWORTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

# **RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

### **HOUSING**

#### **HOUSING PROGRAMME**

##### **(a) New Dwellings**

The number of new dwellings erected during the year was as follows:—

(i) By the Local Authority .....	Nil
(ii) By other Local Authorities .....	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies or Persons .....	20

##### **(b) Unfit Dwellings**

During 1957 due to various factors, only slow progress was made in dealing with a limited number of unfit houses included in the Council's Official Housing Programme. However, towards the end of the year, it was possible to discern a pattern of action gradually taking shape for subsequent years.

There is little doubt that the number of unfit houses (128) placed in the original Official Programme and subsequently approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government must be accepted as the initial operative point. It is already apparent that it will be necessary during the next few years to give consideration to the unsatisfactory condition of many other units of housing accommodation if a reasonable standard of dwellings is to be achieved in this Urban Area.

#### **PROGRESS REPORT ON UNFIT DWELLINGS**

##### **HOUSING ACT, 1957.**

	No. of Dwellings	Persons Involved
Demolition Order		
Section 17 (1) .....	1	Vacant
Closing Order		
Section 17 (1) .....	3	12
Time and Place Notices		
Section 16 (1) (Meetings held in 1958)	7	30

## IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

It will be noted from the information supplied below, that a reasonable amount of improvement work has been carried out in the Urban Area with financial assistance given under the Improvement Grant Scheme operated by the Council.

The pattern of previous years was continued in that the majority of dwellings improved may have been so improved in the course of time had this scheme not been available.

Formal Applications received during 1957 ...	12
Formal Applications approved during 1957	10
Formal Applications refused .....	2
Formal Applications withdrawn .....	1
Formal Applications incomplete at 31.12.57	8
Formal Applications completed during 1957	12
Detailed information supplied, but Formal Application not submitted up to 31.12.57	19
Financial payments during 1957 of Formal Applications ... ..	£2,150/0/0
Final value of completed Improvement works	£7,799/13/6

## RENT ACT, 1957

### CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

The amended procedure incorporated in the Rent Act, 1957, in dealing with Certificates of Disrepair created a series of administrative problems for all interested parties in this most complex matter. The Local Authority and its officers very soon became involved as an information bureau on all manner of grievances.

It was soon apparent that the new Act was being utilized for purposes not originally envisaged. In some cases it was noted with regret that the harmonious feelings which had prevailed for many years between owner and tenant became strained.

Whilst it is known that a very large number of Form G (Tenants notice of Defects of Repair) have been disposed of in the Urban Area, only a relatively small number of applications had been received for further action under the Act up to the end of the year.



**Certificates of Disrepair**

1. Applications for Certificates.	
Applications Received (Form I) ... ..	12
Authorized for issue of Certificate	
(a) In respect of some of the defects on Form G	2
(b) In respect of all defects on Form G. ....	8
No decision to issue certificate at 31.12.57 .....	2
Undertakings given by Landlord (Form K) .....	6
Undertakings refused (1st Schedule) .....	Nil
Certificate Issued (Form L) .....	4
2. Applications for cancellation of Certificates	
Applications by Landlords for cancellation	
(Form M) .....	Nil
Objections by Tenant to cancellation (1st	
Schedule (6) .....	Nil
Decisions to cancel in spite of objections by	
Tenant (1st Schedule (6) (2) .....	Nil
Certificate cancelled (Form R) .....	Nil

**COMPLAINTS**

The complaints received in this office during 1957 again covered a wide variety of subjects; many of the items were of a serious and major character. On all occasions prompt attention was given to complaints upon receipt; the person or persons found to be responsible for the source or cause of the complaint were informed in an effort to have the necessary remedial action undertaken as expeditiously as possible. The co-operation of Local Builders in effecting urgent Public Health repairs is greatly appreciated.

<b>HOUSING</b>		<b>DRAINAGE</b>	
General Defects ... ..	21	Obstructions ... ..	37
Chimney Stack ... ..	2	Defective Drains ... ..	28
House Roofs ... ..	6	Fittings ... ..	3
Eavesgutters and Rain-		Cesspools ... ..	3
water Pipes ... ..	5	Dirty Conditions ... ..	4
Walls ... ..	3	Yard Paving ... ..	2
Dampness ... ..	11	Dustbins ... ..	51
Ceiling Plaster ... ..	1	Refuse Accumulations ... ..	2
Wall Plaster ... ..	1	Mining Subsidence ... ..	2
Floors ... ..	2		
Unsat. Ventilation ... ..	2		
Window Frames ... ..	1		
Fireplaces ... ..	1	<b>INFESTATIONS</b>	
Sinks ... ..	1	Rats ... ..	53
		Mice ... ..	13
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>		Beetles ... ..	23
Insufficient and Defective ...	3	Ants ... ..	4
Water in Cellar ... ..	2	Bed-bugs ... ..	2
Soft Water Cisterns ... ..	2	Flies ... ..	1

**WATER CLOSETS**

Compartments ... ..	5
Water Supply ... ..	3
Pedestal ... ..	2
Inadequate or defective	
Sanitary Accommodation ...	2
Dirty conditions ... ..	1
Pail and Privy Closets ... ..	4
Offensive Smells ... ..	18
Standing Water ... ..	5
Flooding and Pollution of	
Water Course ... ..	4
Miscellaneous ... ..	3

**ANIMALS, IMPROPER****KEEPING**

Dogs, Cats, Etc. ... ..	4
Poultry ... ..	3
Overcrowding ... ..	2
Industrial Smoke ... ..	4
Domestic Smoke ... ..	5
Unsound Food ... ..	2
Food Premises ... ..	9
Temporary Dwellings ... ..	9
Shops Act Regs. ... ..	3
Disinfections Required ... ..	1
Suspected Coal Gas Leaks ...	2
Noise Complaints ... ..	3

**REPAIRS COMPLETED**

The following table supplies details of items of maintenance repairs carried out to dwellings and other premises in this Urban Area, as a result of various types of action undertaken by your Officers.

**Chimney Stack—**

Overhauls ... ..	18
New pots provided ... ..	7

**House Roof—**

Repaired ... ..	68
-----------------	----

**Eavesgutters—**

Repaired ... ..	28
-----------------	----

**Rainwater Fallpipes—**

Repaired, renewed, cleansed	18
-----------------------------	----

**Dampness—**

Rising Dampness ... ..	19
Penetrating Dampness ... ..	54
Perished brickwork ... ..	27
Perished brick pointing ...	31
Ceiling Plaster ... ..	54
Wall Plaster ... ..	49

**Floors Repaired—**

Solid ... ..	13
Wooden ... ..	13

**Stairs—**

Repaired ... ..	2
Handrail provided ... ..	13

**Windows—**

Frames Repaired ... ..	29
Frames Renewed ... ..	11
Sash Cords Repaired ... ..	32

**Doors—**

Repaired ... ..	10
-----------------	----

**Wash Coppers—**

Repaired ... ..	4
-----------------	---

**Cooking Ranges—**

Repaired ... ..	8
New ranges provided ... ..	6

**Fireplaces—**

Repaired ... ..	11
-----------------	----

**Food Store—**

Repaired and/or provided	4
--------------------------	---

**Sinks and Wash Hand Basins—**

Replaced ... ..	3
Defective waste pipes ... ..	3

**Water Supply—**

Additional or renewed ... ..	8
Burst pipes ... ..	4
Defective fittings ... ..	1
Soft water cisterns ... ..	2

**Water in Collars, etc. —**

21

**Water Closets—**

Additional provided ... ..	3
Compartments repaired ...	18
Water supply ... ..	9
Pedestal ... ..	9
Seat ... ..	2
Cistern ... ..	5
Joint defective ... ..	1
Defective pails ... ..	2

**Drainage—**

Additional lengths provided	7
Obstructions removed ... ..	50
Drains repaired ... ..	31
Defective fittings ... ..	19

**Outbuildings—**

Repaired ... ..	5
-----------------	---

**Yard Paving—**

Repaired or provided ... ..	11
-----------------------------	----

**Dustbins—**

55

**Smoke Nuisances—**

Domestic ... ..	14
Industrial ... ..	6

**Mining Subsidence Repairs —**

18

**Rodent Proofing—**

6

Verminous or dirty conditions improved ... ..	8
---	---

**Keeping of Animals—**

Improved conditions ... ..	5
----------------------------	---

**Standing Water, i.e., Flooding**

10

**Unauthorised Caravan Sites**

Vacated ... ..	15
----------------	----



## STATUTORY ACTION

Authority of the Council was granted in respect of 25 properties to permit your duly authorised Officer to serve Statutory Notices under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Authority was obtained to serve notice on the owners of 5 dwellings under the provisions of Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

It was found necessary to serve notices upon the owners of 21 properties. Repairs had been completed to 17 dwellings at the end of 1957, including work outstanding on 5 notices authorised during 1956.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RESULTANT ACTION

The following information is a summary of the (a) Inspections, (b) Interviews, and (c) Correspondence undertaken during 1957.

Additional details of the work arising from the inspections, interviews and communications to responsible persons will be found under their respective headings on the ensuing pages of this Report.

### (a) Summary of Inspections undertaken during 1957

HOUSING		Factories Act	
Public Health Act ... ..	527	Factories ... ..	43
Housing Act ... ..	36	Workshops ... ..	2
Unfit Houses (H. Prog.) ...	372	Building Sites ... ..	4
Certificates of Disrepair ...	14	Outworkers ... ..	4
Improvement Grants ... ..	124	Offices ... ..	8
Mining Subsidence ... ..	10	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
Overcrowding ... ..	4	Smoke Inspections ... ..	12
Visits under Rent Res. Act	29	Smoke Observations ...	5
Housing Applicants ... ..	32	Drains Inspected ... ..	405
Check Visits ... ..	10	Drains Tested ... ..	176
Council Dwellings ... ..	84	W.C. Conversions ... ..	386
FOOD SUPPLY		Cesspools ... ..	59
Bakehouses ... ..	5	Dustbins ... ..	114
Dairies ... ..	37	Refuse Disposal ... ..	197
Milk Distributors ... ..	30	Verminous and/or Dirty	
Milk Distributors' Vehicles	16	Premises and Articles ...	17
Ice Cream Manufacture ...	1	Verminous and/or Dirty	
Ice Cream Retail ... ..	19	Persons ... ..	1
Preserved Foods		Public Conveniences ...	2
Manufacture	5	Infectious Disease ... ..	24
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	9	Tents, Vans and Sheds	102
Butchers' Shops ... ..	24	Temporary Dwellings Sites	101
Slaughterhouses ... ..	438	Water Supply ... ..	11
Market Stalls ... ..	68	MISCELLANEOUS	
Preserved Foods Retail ...	6	Miscellaneous ... ..	14
Mobile Sales Units ... ..	26	Cinemas and Public	
Retail Shops ... ..	149	Entertainment ... ..	3
Unsound Food (visits) ...	56	Licensed Premises ... ..	20
Canteens ... ..	19	Schools ... ..	20
SHOPS ACT		Keeping of Animals ...	11
Visits ... ..	120	Rodent Control ... ..	170
Sunday Trading ... ..	6	Petrol ... ..	125
		Disinfestation ... ..	57
		Hairdressers ... ..	9



(b) **Interviews in Office**

Persons making complaint	...	...	...	...	196
Owners	...	...	...	...	218
Contractors	...	...	...	...	181

(c) **Correspondence**

	No. of Letters	Circulars
Public Health Act	178	8
Unfit Houses (H. Programme)	16	14
Improvement Grants	47	—
W.C. Conversions	61	—
Refuse (Storage)	50	—
Other Housing Matters	9	—
Refuse Disposal	111	48
Infectious Disease	7	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	59	12
Rodent Control	11	—
Petroleum	25	15
Shops Act	7	—
Factories Act	34	—
Food Premises and Supplies	103	43
Hairdressers	2	—
Transport	96	3
Clean Air and Smoke	41	15
Rent Act	14	—
Miscellaneous	125	12
Internal Memos to other Officers	195	—

**REFUSE RECEPTACLES**

The problem of the prompt provision of new portable dustbins of an approved pattern still remained most acute during the year.

Whilst informal action was sufficient to cause the provision of a number of dustbins, on occasions this involved some delay arising from correspondence and interviews before certain individual owners finally complied with my requests.

I would again repeat a grave risk to health, particularly in warm weather, exists with this haphazard mode of procedure. The solution being the introduction of a Municipal Dustbin Scheme, under which an annual charge would be made against each premises receiving delivery of a B.S.S. Municipal Dustbin.

The whole question of provision of dustbins throughout the Urban Area warrants a full investigation and the preparation of a detailed report on this vital subject.

Dustbins provided (following informal action)	55
Dustbins purchased from the Council	37

**SUPERVISION OF DRAINAGE WORK**

A large number of requests were received during the year for assistance in dealing with many different types of drainage problems, including the provision of new drainage systems, following the installation of a new sewerage system at Upper Hartshay, drainage work arising from pail and privy closet conversions, normal maintenance work of existing drainage systems and repairs to damaged drains following movement arising from mining operations.

Owners and to a lesser degree, contractors, are inclined to take the view that any person is capable of laying drains. This attitude when encountered invariably leads to the work in question failing to satisfy our requirements, thus involving extra expenditure and inconvenience in the re-laying of lengths of drain.

The continued co-operation of Officers of the National Coal Board in dealing with urgent drainage work is appreciated and does much to prevent unnecessary hardship to occupants of damaged dwellings.

Drains examined and tested	...	...	...	...	...	176
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	405
Derbyshire C.C., 1954-Sec. 94-5 obstructed drains cleared (Fee 7/6)	...	...	...	...	...	26
Loan of Drain Rods (Fee 2/6)	...	...	...	...	...	26

**SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

A considerable amount of propaganda work was undertaken during the year to persuade owners of properties to proceed with all haste to convert the numerous remaining insanitary and outmoded pail and privy closets still to be found in this Urban Area.

I am amazed that it is necessary in the middle of the Twentieth Century, with its modern education scheme, to speak of the advantages of modern sanitation. The only sure remedy to this state of affairs being the operation of the appropriate section of the Public Health Act, 1936. I am pleased to report that the Council have agreed to consider this and other possible lines of action at the appropriate meeting in the Council's current Financial Year.

## TABLE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed under scheme prior to 1957 ...	1526	265	11	1802
Completed under scheme during 1957 ... ..	38	8	—	46
Completed 1957 (no grant paid) ... ..	10	—	—	10
Removed from Register 1957 (House Vacated) ... ..	2	—	—	2
Approved Conversions out- standing				
(a) Prior to 1957	35	—	—	35
(b) 1957 ... ..	19	—	—	19
Register at 31.12.1957 ...	352	12	2	—

## TEMPORARY DWELLINGS—CARAVANS

For the first time for a number of years a reduction in the number of licences for Temporary Dwellings can be recorded. With a gradual improvement in the supply of permanent dwellings it is hoped that this reduction will be continued. The use of caravans as a permanent means of residence, except in certain circumstances, must, I feel, be discouraged if a gradual lowering of our housing standard is to be avoided.

I must record my appreciation for the co-operation of the owners of certain well known sites in the Urban Area (certainly all too well known to certain types of caravan dwellers) in taking your Officers' recommended action to make access to these sites much more difficult. It is anticipated that this action will in fact be the means of finally closing these sites, thus removing a long standing source of annoyance to the inhabitants of these particular areas.



The following table indicates the licensing position during 1957:—

Licences issued 1st July, 1956 (for period of 12 months)	24
Licences issued for Limited Period ... ..	6
Licence Applications Refused ... ..	2
Licences Withdrawn, Site Cleared ... ..	3
Licences issued 1st July, 1957 (for period of 12 months)	21

**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

It is anticipated that the gradual awakening of a public consciousness for a cleaner, purer atmosphere will present a challenge to the Council and its Officers to embark on a progressive programme of cleaning up the air of Ripley.

In common with other social reforms, a change or improvement will not be noticed overnight; in fact I envisage many years will elapse before an appreciable improvement will be noted. I do, however, hope that the progress will be much more rapid than the work carried out over many years in dealing with other environmental health problems already mentioned in this report.

Up to date some excellent preparatory work has been undertaken. The Council have resolved to install approved appliances in all newly-erected Council dwellings. The Council are to be congratulated on adopting the addendum to the Building Bye-laws re Smoke Prevention. The taking of this progressive step should be of considerable financial assistance to the Council in the years to come if and when Smoke Control Areas are created in this Urban District. The establishment of the Council's first Atmospheric Recording Station will be achieved in the very near future, and it is hoped that at least one further station will be provided in due course. The information obtained from these stations will be invaluable in a few years time.

The privilege of attending at local and national meetings of the Society of Clean Air is the source of much useful data, whilst membership of the North-East Derbyshire Clean Air Committee enables your elected Members and Officer to exchange views with their colleagues in adjoining areas on this vital matter.

## WATER SUPPLY

### SOURCE OF SUPPLY

The water distributed in the Urban Area is obtained from three different water authorities—Derwent Valley Water Board, Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and Belper Urban District Council.

### SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES TO DWELLINGS

		Estimated Population Involved
Number of Houses in District connected to mains	5,894	18,021
Number of Houses in District supplied from standpipes on mains	1	3
Number of Houses in District not supplied from standpipes on mains	9	18
Number of connections made during the year:—		
(a) Existing Houses	Nil	
(b) New Houses	55	
(c) Other Premises	14	

### WATER CONSUMPTION DURING PERIOD 1st APRIL, 1957— 31st MARCH, 1958

Derwent Valley	116,800,000 galls.
Ilkeston and Heanor	100,841,000 galls.
Belper	22,531,000 galls.

### IMPROVEMENTS TO WATER AND OTHER SERVICES

Water Main Improvements.	3in. Water Main, Victoria Street, replaced by 4in. New 3in. Main laid, Lynton Road, Ambergate.
Number of Burst Mains.	76.
New Connections to Mains.	34 actual connections to the following:— Existing Houses ... Nil New Houses ... 55 Other Premises ... 14

SEWERAGE WORKS

Major Repairs: Derby Road, Ambergate Sewer scraped. I am indebted to Mr. H. Hillier, B.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Engineer and Surveyor, for supplying the information contained in the three preceding paragraphs in this report.

EXAMINATION OF DISTRIBUTED WATER

Representative samples of piped towns water supply were submitted for examination during 1957.

The table on this page gives a summary of the results, whilst on the adjoining page, details of the results of chemical analysis are supplied.

The unsatisfactory piped supply sample was due to certain peculiar circumstances; subsequent samples from the same source proved to be satisfactory.

	Chemical		Bacteriological		Total
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	
Derwent Valley Water Board	1	—	2	1	4
Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board	1	—	1	—	2
Belper Urban District Council	1	—	1	—	2

RODENT CONTROL

The Rodent Control Service again rendered valuable service in the destruction of rodents and in offering advice as to steps to be taken to proof buildings against infestation.

The general public appear to appreciate this service and usually are quick to call for assistance upon finding signs of their premises being infested; unfortunately, due to the present part-time arrangements, some delay is inevitable in commencing Rodent Control works.

SUMMARY OF RODENT ACTIVITIES, PERIOD 1st APRIL, 1957—31st MARCH, 1958

	1	Type of Property			5
		2	3	4	
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other Business Premises	Total of Cols. 1 2 and 3	Agri-cultural
		Incl. Council Houses			
(a) Notification	11	37	33	81	—
(b) Survey under the Act	46	256	68	370	5
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	800	400	1,200	25
Number of properties inspected which are found to be infested with:—					
(a) Rats: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	11	42	23	76	—
(b) Mice: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	3	10	13	—



## MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF SEWERS

During the year 2 routine treatments of manholes forming part of the Sewerage System of the Urban Area have been carried out.

The results of the 1957 treatments are given below, together with, for comparison, the details of results of earlier treatment of the sewers.

### SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS

Date	Total No. Manholes	No. not Baited	No. Baited	Pre-bait C.	takes P.	Total Takes	N.T.
December, 1957	509	447	62	7	3	10	52
May, 1957 ... ..	509	447	62	26	13	39	23
November, 1956	509	457	52	13	13	26	26
March, 1956							
(Test Bait)	509	433	46	—	19	19	27
March, 1956 ... ..	509	401	108	27	5	32	76
November, 1955	509	424	85	21	18	39	46
March, 1955 ... ..	509	424	85	21	—	21	64
October, 1954 ... ..	503	408	95	14	—	14	81
March, 1954 ... ..	503	424	79	20	—	20	59

The maintenance treatment of sewers was only undertaken with the assistance of an Officer of the North Midland Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

## DISINFESTATION

The following cases of infestation were dealt with during the past year. Several different types of insecticides were used in successfully treating these infestations.

The practice of issuing packets (free of charge) of an approved type of powdered insecticide was continued. This, I am sure, was the means of preventing many cases of major infestations of vermin.

### TREATMENTS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1957

Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bed-bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Packets of Insect Powder Issued								33

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The pattern of infectious disease work has changed out of all recognition during recent years. The constant clamour for disinfection work no longer occurs. Credit for this change I feel can, to a great extent, be given to improved living conditions enjoyed by the present generation.

During the past year 24 visits were made for the purpose of enquiries into the possible source of contracts or causes of disease.

Library Books Disinfected ... ..	18
Notices to Librarians ... ..	6
Bottles of Disinfectant issued ... ..	232

## PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928-1936

The requirement of the recently published Code of Principles of construction and licensing conditions for Petroleum installations are now used as a standard for all new petroleum installations. The holders of licences which originated prior to 1957 have been advised that any amendment of their installations will necessitate the complete examination of the licensed premises to ascertain any item of defect or detail which may require attention to enable the premises to comply with the new Code of Practice.

No. of Licences to store Petroleum ... ..	57
Total Quantity of Petroleum stored ... ..	55,000 galls.
No. of Licences issued to store Petroleum Mixture ... ..	5
Total Quantity of Petroleum Mixture stored under Licence ... ..	250 galls.
Fees collected for Petroleum and Petroleum Mixture Licences ... ..	£38 0s. 0d.
No. of New Licences to store Petroleum ... ..	1
Capacity of New Licences to store Petroleum	1,000 galls.
No. of Licences to store Carbide or Calcium ...	2
Total Quantity of Carbide of Calcium stored ...	30 cwts.
Fees collected for Carbide of Calcium Licences ... ..	20s.
Inspections made under Regulations ... ..	55

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During 1957 49 inspections were made to the various types of premises registered with the Local Authority under the Act.

The very considerable reduction in the number of persons registered under Section 110 is most noticeable: 1956, 105 workers; 1957, 45 outworkers. No doubt more than one explanation can be found for this sudden decline.

The following is a summarised copy of the Register of Factories in operation in the Urban Area:—

Engineers ... ..	8	Salvage Baling ... ..	1
Brass and Iron Foundry		Chaff Cutting ... ..	1
Welding Plant ... ..	1	Food Preparation ... ..	7
Brick Works, etc. ... ..	3	Bakehouses ... ..	6
Lime Kilns ... ..	1	Milk Pasteurising ... ..	1
Concrete ... ..	1	Ice Cream Manufacture ...	5
Automobile Repairs ... ..	19	Printers ... ..	2
Saw Mills ... ..	3	Watch Repairs ... ..	1
Joiners, etc. ... ..	15	Boot Repairs ... ..	4
Plumbing, etc. ... ..	2	Milliners ... ..	1
Hosiery ... ..	5	Plastic Goods ... ..	1
Firewood Dealers ... ..	3	Textiles ... ..	3
Upholsterers ... ..	1	Wearing Apparel ... ..	105

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

The adoption of different days of the week as the recognised early closing date tends to create some confusion in the public mind; most certainly such action is the cause of administrative difficulty.

A number of verbal warnings were issued regarding the sales of prohibited articles out of normal shop hours, also arising from the observation of this type of sale on Sunday.

A Certificate of Exemption for a certain shop premises with respect to Sanitary Conveniences (Section 38) was issued during the year.

It is regrettable that the much publicised bill to amend the Shops Act and to clear up many of the anomalies contained in present legislation did not reach the Statute Book.



**REGISTER OF SHOPS, 1957**

Grocery ... ..	21	Tobacco and Sweets ... ..	2
Grocery and Ice Cream ...	17	Hairdressers (Gents) ... ..	7
Off-Licence and Minerals ...	2	Hairdressers (Ladies) ... ..	12
Off-Licence and Grocery ...	1	Chemist ... ..	3
Off-Licence, Grocery and Ice Cream ... ..	3	Watch Repairs and Jeweller	4
Off-Licence and General Stores ... ..	2	Optician and Cameras ... ..	2
Off-Licence, General Stores and Ice Cream ... ..	2	Electric and Radio ... ..	5
General Stores & Ice Cream	18	Firegrates and Builders' Supplies ... ..	17
General Stores only ... ..	19	Paints and Wallpaper ... ..	7
Greengrocers ... ..	18	Ironmonger and Hardware	6
Bread and Confectionery ...	4	Toys, Fancy Goods and Radio ... ..	1
Confectionery & Ice Cream	5	Toys and Fancy Goods ... ..	3
Cafe and Ice Cream ... ..	5	Saddler and Leather ... ..	1
Butcher and Prepared Meats	8	Draper and Outfitter ... ..	7
Butcher ... ..	12	Shoes, Sales and Repairs ...	19
Sweets ... ..	1	Furniture ... ..	13
Sweets, Light Refreshments and Ice Cream ... ..	4	Dry Cleaners ... ..	6
Sweets and Ice Cream ... ..	3	Multiple Stores and Ice Cream ... ..	1
Wet Fish only ... ..	3	Garage and Sundries ... ..	16
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	1	Motor and Pedal Cycles, and Spares ... ..	5
Wet Fish and Chips ... ..	3	Licensed Houses ... ..	45
Fried Fish and Chips ... ..	9	Licensed Houses and Ice Cream ... ..	2
Corn Merchant ... ..	1	Market Gardeners and Retail Sellers ... ..	3
Library and Books ... ..	3	Licensed Club ... ..	5
Printer and Stationery ... ..	2	Photographer ... ..	2
Newsagent, Fancy Goods, (Ice Cream) ... ..	2	News Offices and Agents ...	3
Newsagent and Fancy Goods ... ..	6	Clothing ... ..	32
Tobacco ... ..	2	Miscellaneous ... ..	5

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

One firm (an upholsterer) is registered under the provision of the Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

**PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

A licence under the Act was issued in respect of one premises permitting the same to be used for the purposes defined in the Pet Animals Act.

**DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954**

**SECTION 146, REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS**

During the year a number of inspections were carried out at Hairdressers premises. Detailed requirements were supplied to all new applicants to ensure that conditions at the premises satisfied the conditions laid down in the bye-laws governing Hairdressers premises. The co-operation of the proprietors and staff in giving attention to hygienic requirements is appreciated.

## REGISTER OF HAIRDRESSERS

Registrations approved during 1957 ...	4
Registrations cancelled during 1957 ...	1

Register at 31st December, 1957:—

Ladies ... ..	6
Ladies and Children ... ..	5
Ladies, Gents. and Children ...	1
Gents. and Children ... ..	7

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Steady progress was made by the Local Food Trade in bringing their premises up to the required standard prescribed by the Regulations.

The example of the Council “in putting their own house in order” by so promptly providing the essential amenities for the market as prescribed by the Regulations has been appreciated by the traders using the Ripley Market. It is also gratifying to note the willingness of the local food traders to comply with your Officers requirements under the regulations.

There is little doubt that food hygiene is good business. The general public are very quick to react to doubtful practices and to transfer their trade elsewhere.

### REGISTER OF FOOD PREMISES

The following tables supply: (a) Number and type of Food Premises, together with (b) A Summary of Premises and Persons registered or Licensed for prescribed purposes under Food and Drugs Legislation.

#### (a) Food Premises

Bakehouses ... ..	7
Bread and Confectionery ... ..	9
Butchers ... ..	20
Cafes and Canteens ... ..	25
Dairies ... ..	2
Wet Fishmongers ... ..	7
Fish Friers ... ..	9
Grocers ... ..	38
General Food Retailers ... ..	49
Greengrocers ... ..	17
Licensed Premises ... ..	47
Market Stalls (Sale of Food) ... ..	22

(b) **Registered Persons and Premises under Food and Drugs Legislation**

Ice Cream--Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream--Sale Only	...	...	...	54
Ice Cream--Storage	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream--For sale new Registration, 1957	...	...	...	3
Transfer or Amendment Registrations, 1957	...	...	...	4
Preserved Foods--Manufacture	...	...	...	15
Transfer of Registration	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses Licensed 5th July, 1957	...	...	...	5
Slaughtermen Licensed for 1 year	...	...	...	24

Details of the inspections made to these premises will be found on page 33.

**UNSOUND FOOD**

The following summarised list indicates the number and types of articles of food inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption:—

	Total Weight lbs.
908 Tins of Vegetables (including Soups)	949 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
816 Tins of Fruit and Fruit Juices	1,021
23 Tins of Tongue	117 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
13 Tins of Ham	136 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
56 Tins of Corned Beef	273 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
15 Tins of Jellied Veal	84
9 Tins of Pork Luncheon Meat	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1 Tin of Mince Beef Loaf	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
26 Tins of Stewed Steak	25
76 Tins of Milk	50 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
78 Tins of Cream	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
106 Tins of Fish	65 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
13 Tins of Evaporated Milk	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Pork Sausage	6
Pork	28
Steak Bone Beef	13
2 Tins of Chicken	5
Fish Fillets	28
8 Boxes of Cucumbers	64
Cheshire White Cheese Trimmings	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

The approximate weights of unsound food condemned during recent years is as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1957	1	6	0	23
1956	1	11	2	25
1955	2	12	0	24
1954	2	19	3	3
1953	3	9	0	22



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst, Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., has supplied the following information on behalf of the Derbyshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this Urban Area:—

“ 63 samples, including 14 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Ripley Urban District Council during the year 1957.

“ The milk samples were all classed as satisfactory.

“ An informal sample of Italian Pears was contaminated with lead in excess of the limit recommended for lead in foodstuffs. Further samples were unobtainable from this source. The contamination was presumably due to the use of lead arsenate spray as an insecticide, since arsenic was also present, but within the limit recommended. During 1957 all the samples of fruit which failed to comply with the limits of lead and arsenic were of Italian origin, and it has been suggested to the Ministry that representations to the Commercial Attache at the Italian Embassy should be made.

“ Exception was taken to the labelling of Cake. This was on sale under the description ‘Devon Cake (Jam and Cream),’ but analysis showed the cream to be imitation cream. The manufacturers were prosecuted for giving a label which falsely described the article and were fined £5, together with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

“ The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.”

## MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE

The following is a summary of the number of animals slaughtered in this Urban Area intended for sale for human consumption. Little difficulty has been experienced in maintaining 100% meat inspection service throughout the year.

### SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, INSPECTED AND INCIDENCE OF DISEASE FOUND

	Killed	In- spected	No. found diseased.		T.B.	
			No.	%	No.	%
Beasts (other than cows)	194	194	10	5.15	17	8.76
Cows ... ..	110	110	21	19.09	25	22.72
Calves ... ..	19	19	2	10.53	—	—
Sheep and Lambs ... ..	702	702	8	1.4	—	—
Swine ... ..	368	368	19	5.16	4	1.09

## SUMMARY OF DISEASE FOUND AND PARTS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED

Disease	Part Affected	Animals Affected			Sheep and Lambs
		Cattle	Calves	Pigs	
Tuberculosis	Lungs ... ..	34	—	1	—
	Head ... ..	8	—	4	—
	Mesenteries ... ..	4	—	—	—
	Heart ... ..	—	—	1	—
	Liver ... ..	1	—	1	—
	Carcase and all Offal	1	—	—	—
Distomatosis	Liver .. ...	5	—	—	1
	Part Liver ... ..	12	—	—	—
Parascitic Infection	Lungs ... ..	1	—	—	3
	Liver ... ..	—	—	—	4
Immaturity	Carcase and all	—	—	—	—
	Offal	—	1	—	—
Strongylii Infection	Lungs .. ...	—	—	—	2
Abscesses	Liver ... ..	3	—	—	—
Necrosis	Part Liver ... ..	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	Lungs ... ..	—	—	14	3
Bacillary Necrosis	Liver ... ..	1	—	—	—

## MILK SUPPLIES

### Register

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers Licences (T.T. Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dealers Licences (Pasteurized Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dealers Licences (Sterilized Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

It is pleasing to record that at the time of preparation of this report an assurance has been received that in the near future positive steps will be taken to include this Urban Area in a specified area under the provisions of Section 23 of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

## MILK EXAMINATION

29 samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination during 1957, the following being details of the results:—

Test	Grade of Milk									
	T.T.		T.T.		Past.		Past.		Ster.	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Phosphatase ...	3	—	3	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Methylene Blue	5	1	1	—	11*	—	—	—	3	3
Turbidity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Whey										
Agglutination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biological ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1

\* 3 samples Methylene Blue Test not carried out due to shade temperature exceeding 65° F.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION PASTEURISED AND STERILIZED MILK) REGULATIONS

I have been advised by the County Health Inspector that 16 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained during 1957 from the local pasteurisation plant. All samples satisfied the phosphatase test, 12 samples satisfied the methylene blue test, whilst the latter test was not undertaken on four samples due to the shade temperature at the time of testing exceeding 65° F.



## **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

### **STAFF**

At no time during the year was it found necessary to employ in the Public Cleansing Department the full complement of personnel as per the agreed establishment of 28 workmen. This satisfactory position was arrived at by various items of re-organisation undertaken by your Officer during the year under review and resulted in considerable financial saving in the working of the Department.

### **SICKNESS RECORDS**

The record of absenteeism showed a further improvement during the year. For comparison, the number of working hours lost during the year of my return to Ripley was (1955-56) 7,839½ hours, whilst in the year under review (1957-58) 5,445 hours have been lost. This result has only been achieved by a considerable tightening up in the management of the Department.

A loss of 9.29% of all working hours still places a serious strain on the efficient working of the Department. Consideration will have to be given in an effort to further reduce this drain on the resources of the Department, also to ease the effect of absenteeism upon the loyal and regular attending workmen.

### **SICKNESS AND ABSENTEEISM RECORDS**

Total possible working hours of all staff: 58,547 hours.

	Time Lost	% of Total poss. hours	Time lost 1956/57	% for 1956/57
Sickness (Paid) ... ..	3415	5.83	4002	6.99
Sickness (Unpaid) ... ..	1320	2.25	1389	2.42
Other Time Lost ... ..	710	1.21	829	1.45
	<hr/> 5445 <hr/>	<hr/> 9.29 <hr/>	<hr/> 6220 <hr/>	<hr/> 10.86 <hr/>

### **REFUSE COLLECTION**

A systematic and regular weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the Urban Area during the year with the slight exception of statutory holiday period.

The number of units of refuse storage at the various premises in the Urban Area continues to increase, and, if the present trend continues indefinitely will result in an increase in the cost of the Cleansing Service. The presence of two dustbins at a normal sized dwelling house is becoming quite a common feature.

At the time of preparing this report I am giving consideration to the preparation of a suitable recording system in an effort to efficiently control the weekly cycle of Refuse Collection Service throughout the Urban Area.

**TRANSPORT**

I am of the opinion that it is most important that early consideration be given to the establishment of a Repairs Renewal Fund in respect of vehicles and plant. Whilst I am aware that the initial cost of such a fund may result in a slight increase in the transport costs to various services, if regard is given to the ultimate benefits of such a scheme once successfully launched, it will be found to be the only sound and economic way of financing the acquisition of new equipment.

In making the above statement I particularly have in mind my comment in the 1956 Annual Report (Page 43) on the subject of a new cycle of standardisation of Refuse vehicles, similar to the original cycle which I had the honour to initiate in 1946.

**TRADE REFUSE**

The charge for the removal of one extra bin from any premises per annum is £1 12s. 6d. This charge was determined by the Council. Whilst a charge of 2s. 6d. is made to permit a load of rubbish to be deposited on the Refuse Tip.

The legal position regarding making charges for Trade Waste and the high monetary value of much material received from local business houses, seriously impairs the introduction of a more comprehensive scheme of charges for the collection of Trade Refuse.

The enclosing of the entrance to the Refuse Tip and the improved method now in operation for dealing with loads of refuse deposited on the Refuse Tip will not only increase the revenue from this source but I envisage will contribute to the beautification of that particular part of the Urban Area.

FINANCIAL YEAR, 1957-58

	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse Income ... ..	26	0	0
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish ...	7	0	0

## **REFUSE DISPOSAL**

The Council are fortunate in having no problem at the present time in requiring further suitable disposal points for refuse. The present disposal area at the Old Railway Cutting Site, Waingroves, should be adequate for some years hence. The continued public spirited approach to the needs of the Council by the owners of this site has been invaluable.

The rate of extraction of waste material, particularly Ferrous Metals, has been increased during the year. This will result in a much greater consolidation of the tipping area.

During 1957 steps were taken to return into good agricultural condition the former Refuse Tip at Queen Street, Waingroves. Despite numerous difficulties, including the presence of weeds of some years standing and the poor climatic conditions, a moderate crop of barley was harvested from the site, yielding an income of £48 7s. 9d.

Following a slight delay the owners of the site ultimately accepted the return of the land.

## **RECLAMATION OF REFUSE-SALVAGE**

The continued artificial restriction in the amount of Waste Paper sold to the Board Mills during the year by the Quota System was the cause of a slight reduction in the total tonnage of Waste Paper handled. The price per ton offered for Waste Paper by other outlets was most uneconomic, whilst a certain amount had to be disposed of in this manner. No extra effort was in fact made to boost the collection of Waste Paper.

The quantity of Ferrous Metals disposed of during the year again increased for the second occasion.

1955-56, 41 T. 17 C.    1956-57, 61 T. 3 C.    1957-58, 93 T. 7 C.

Whilst every effort will be made to further increase this annual tonnage of Ferrous Metal, difficulties may be encountered through the lack of suitable markets at a reasonable price per ton.

I regret that the financial target (£3,000) I had fixed at the onset of the year failed to be reached by a few pounds.



## **CESSPOOL CLEANSING SERVICE**

I have during the year endeavoured to re-organise this section of the Public Cleansing Service in an effort to give more even and regular service to each premises served by this unsatisfactory type of drainage disposal system.

The difficulty of finding suitable points of discharge for the contents of the Cesspool Cleansing Machine to avoid causing unpleasantness to persons residing in the sewered parts of the Urban Area has, and will, continue to considerably increase the overall cost of this service.

## **NIGHTSOIL SERVICE**

Following the survey of Pail Closet Accommodation in the Urban Area, I was able to re-organise the nightsoil cleansing service. By so doing the number of nights the service operated was reduced from four to three. At the time of preparing this report a further reduction was being organised in the nights the service will operate. This will result in an overall saving of at least £300 per year.

## **FINANCIAL COSTING STATISTICS**

To enable comparison to be made in the cost of the Public Cleansing Service over the past 6 years I have prepared the Table on page 56. It will be noted in the case of the Salvage Costing Figures a loss of £940 12s. 0d. for the year 1954-55 has, during the period of my service with the Council, been changed to a profit of £296 0s. 7d. for the Financial Year 1957-58.

The actual cost of the Public Cleansing Service for the Financial Year 1954-55 was £14,203, whilst for the year under review (1957-58) the cost of the service was £14,535 16s. 5d. Following the arrest of the increase of the cost of the Department at the end of the Financial Year 1955-56, the increase in cost of the Department which has taken place during the past two Financial Years have been due to circumstances beyond the control of your Officer, i.e., National Wage Awards, which account for 1956-57 £421 3s. 7d. and 1957-58 £1,111 7s. 6d., together with the increased cost of materials, which for 1957-58 amounted to £196 5s. 8d.

# STATISTICS

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS

### SANITARY CLEANSING

	1957/58		1956/57	
	£	£	£	£
Wages				
Collection and Disposal ...	8,063		7,720	
Cesspools ... ..	389		400	
Nightsoil ... ..	700		859	
Privies ... ..	15		38	
	—	9,167	—	9,017
Superannuation, Insurance, etc. ... ..	2,016		1,845	
Haulage ... ..	3,164		2,901	
Rents ... ..	50		50	
Re-seeding Old Refuse Tip	86		—	
Protective Clothing ... ..	115		114	
Dustbins ... ..	97		128	
Tools and Sundries ... ..	114		83	
Sanitary Bin Trucks ... ..	23		—	
	—	5,665	—	5,021
		<u>14,832</u>		<u>14,038</u>

### SALVAGE

Wages ... ..	1,642		1,697	
Superannuation, Insurance, etc. ... ..	360		329	
Haulage ... ..	435		352	
Sundries ... ..	106		155	
Proportion of Salaries and Establishments ... ..	139		126	
	—	2,682	—	2,659

## INCOME

### SANITARY CLEANSING

Sale of Dustbins ... ..	106		146	
Miscellaneous (including Sale of Barley from Old Refuse Tip) ... ..	50		1	
Trade Refuse ... ..	33		40	
	—	189	—	187

### SALVAGE

Sale of Salvage ... ..	2,822		2,583	
Miscellaneous ... ..	156		58	
	—	2,978	—	2,641

**GENERAL EFFICIENCY STATISTICS**

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection) ... ..	6,809	2,871	5,769
Privies (collected when necessary) ...	18	10	22
Cesspools (monthly service) ... ..	170	1,391	3,477
Pails (weekly collection) ... ..	402	156	390
Salvage (all forms) ... ..	—	430	322

Average haul to Disposal Point—2½ miles

**THE UNIT COSTS FOR VARIOUS SERVICES ARE GIVEN  
BELOW:—**

	1955	1956	1957
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For each dustbin emptied ... ..	1 14 8	1 13 10	1 14 11
For each privy emptied ... ..	3 6 2	2 17 11	1 10 8
For each pail emptied ... ..	3 3 6	3 14 3	2 15 1
For each cesspool emptied ... ..	4 10 6	5 15 8	7 13 5
Collection of 1 ton Refuse ... ..	1 12 11	1 14 3	1 16 1
Disposal of 1 ton of Refuse ... ..	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 11
Cost per 1,000 population:—			
Refuse Collection .. ..	506 3 2	511 4 7	577 18 4
Refuse Disposal ... ..	96 12 3	102 4 11	82 1 8

**RECLAMATION OF REFUSE—DISPOSAL OF SALVAGED  
MATERIALS**

	1956	1957
	T. C. Q. P. £ s. d.	T. C. Q. P. £ s. d.
Waste Paper (all grades)	275 18 1 18 2184 13 8	267 2 0 0 2198 16 2
Ferrous Metals .....	61 3 3 0 281 0 4	93 7 1 0 597 14 7
Rubber .....	— — — — — — — —	— 19 2 0 6 16 6
Textiles .....	8 18 1 26 175 12 5	10 3 1 10 174 6 0
	346 0 2 16 £2641 6 5	371 12 0 10 £2977 13 3



# OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Lorry Number:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type:	Dennis	Dennis	Dennis	Dennis	Dennis	Ferguson	Dennis
Registration No.:	KRB-356	MRB-918	NRA-229	ORB-894	TRB-331	Tractor PRB-372	(Diesel) 557-CRA
Petrol and Oils ...	£ s. d. 165 1 9	£ s. d. 206 10 7	£ s. d. 259 2 8	£ s. d. 217 2 7	£ s. d. 74 3 4	£ s. d. 81 15 0	£ s. d. 94 13 6
Licences and Insurances	47 19 1	45 3 8	45 3 8	39 5 2	50 7 9	8 3 2	49 5 5
Loan Charges ...	—	—	—	81 16 5	237 10 4	—	444 2 5
Spares ...	62 15 4	81 4 6	108 11 7	64 14 4	64 18 0	86 4 10	99 1 1
Mechanic's Wages	36 14 0	60 13 3	62 9 3	61 12 4	85 18 2	45 11 5	70 8 11
Garage Costs ...	36 1 9	38 1 5	37 4 11	38 17 0	31 0 3	17 12 7	23 10 5
Stock ...	6 0 5	7 0 10	7 1 6	7 7 1	5 17 9	3 7 0	4 9 4
	£354 12 4	£438 14 3	£519 13 7	£510 14 11	£549 15 7	£242 14 0	£785 11 1
Cost per hour (year 1957/58) ...	3 7	4 0	4 8½	4 8	6 3¼	4 10	11 10½
Cost per mile (year 1957/58) ...	2 1	1 6	1 3	1 8	2 11	—	4 7
Cost per hour (year 1956/57) ...	3 5¾	4 1	5 0¾	5 7	5 0½	3 10½	7 9½
Cost per mile (year 1956/57) ...	1 10¾	1 4	1 5½	2 2¼	2 6	—	3 6

**Allocation of Lorries:—**  
 Lorry Number 1: Pails (night shift) and duties on Sewage Disposal.  
 Lorry Number 2: Refuse Collection.  
 Lorry Number 3: Salvage and Refuse Collection.  
 Lorry Number 4: Refuse Collection.  
 Lorry Number 5: Refuse Collection.  
 Lorry Number 6: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.  
 Lorry Number 7: Cesspools (Day Shift).

## SUMMARY OF CLEANSING COSTS OVER ALL SERVICES

Year	Refuse £	Privies £	Pails £	Cesspools £	Income £	Salvage Expenditure £	Profit or Loss on Salvage £	Nett cost of Cleansing Service £
1952/53 ...	10,140	96	1,154	803	2,247	2,406	160—Loss	12,351
1953/54 ...	10,906	88	1,363	1,042	1,413	1,814	401—Loss	13,800
1954/55 ...	12,003	81	1,304	815	1,082	2,022	941—Loss	14,203
1955/56 ...	10,999	83	1,359	776	2,659	2,715	55—Loss	13,272
1956/57 ...	11,674	58	1,358	984	2,641	2,659	18—Loss	14,038
1957/58 ...	12,392	28	1,107	1,305	2,978	2,682	296—Profit	14,536





